

## RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE STABILITY, CONTROL,

AND INDUCED ROLLING MOMENTS OF A CANARD MISSILE

AIRFRAME AT A MACH NUMBER OF 1.7

By Robert S. Chubb

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#### SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an investigation of the stability, control, and induced rolling moments of a canard missile having cruciform wings of rectangular plan form at a Mach number of 1.7. All data including the measured hinge moments of the canard control surfaces, the axial forces on the complete missile, and the forces and moments on the various combinations of the missile components are presented in tabular form. Data concerned with the longitudinal stability and the rolling moments of the complete missile are presented graphically. These data show that with the wings interdigitated 450 with respect to the forward fins the missile exhibits nearly linear normal-force and pitching-moment characteristics for most flight conditions and is statically stable in roll. However, interdigitation of the wings was not effective in reducing the rolling moments induced by the vertical canard controls such as would occur during lateral-acceleration maneuvers. Some method of roll control is necessary in order to reduce the roll rate to acceptable values.

#### INTRODUCTION

The plan form of the lifting surfaces and the external shape of missiles are dictated to a large extent by factors other than the aerodynamic properties of the missile. For reasons of storage and assembly, the body of the missile is usually divided into three general parts, including (1) the explosive charge, (2) the propellant charge or motor, and (3) the guidance system. This type of missile lends itself well to ease of manufacture since the component parts can be produced by different contractors.

SECURITY INFORMATION

It is usually convenient to attach the aerodynamic control surfaces to the portion of the missile body containing the guidance system. As a result, the control surfaces are often placed forward of the main lifting surfaces. These surfaces are of cruciform arrangement in most cases to avoid the necessity of close control of the roll position and to obtain a more rapid missile response in lateral—acceleration maneuvers. Such an arrangement of components, while possessing desirable manufacturing and maintenance properties, very often exhibits some undesirable aerodynamic properties. For this reason, extensive aerodynamic investigations of such missiles are necessary. This report is concerned with one such missile.

The missile under investigation in the present tests is composed of a long cylindrical body fitted with a hemispherical nose, fixed rectangular cruciform wings, and small rectangular cruciform canard control fins. The purpose of the investigation is to determine the stability, control, and induced rolling-moment characteristics of the missile.

#### SYMBOLS

- b span in the plane of two opposing wings (main lifting surfaces), feet
- c chord of the wings, feet
- <sup>C</sup>F chord of the canard fins, feet
- M Mach number
- q free-stream dynamic pressure, pounds per square foot
- S area of two opposing wings, including the area covered by the body, square feet
- Sw exposed area of two opposing canard fins, square feet
- a angle of attack, degrees
- $\delta_{\rm H}$  angle of deflection of the horizontal canard fins with respect to the plane passing through the hinge line and body axis (positive in the direction of increasing normal force), degrees
- δ<sub>V</sub> angle of deflection of the vertical canard fins with respect to the plane passing through the hinge line and body axis (positive in the direction of increasing side force toward the right, viewed from the rear), degrees





- $\varphi$  angle of bank about the body axis ( $\varphi = 0^{\circ}$  with the undeflected vertical canard fins in the vertical plane), degrees
- $C_{\mathbf{N}}$  normal-force coefficient  $\left(\frac{\text{normal force}}{qS}\right)$
- $C_X$  axial-force coefficient  $\left(\frac{\text{axial force}}{\text{qS}}\right)$
- C<sub>m</sub> pitching-moment coefficient about the center of gravity (pitching moment)

  qSc
- $c_l$  rolling-moment coefficient about the body axis  $\frac{\text{rolling moment}}{\text{qSb}}$
- Clu uncorrected rolling-moment coefficient (measured rolling-moment coefficient uncorrected for effects of tunnel stream angularity)

#### APPARATUS AND TESTS

#### Tunnel

The present investigation was conducted in the Ames 6- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel. This tunnel is of the single-return closed-throat type in which the stagnation pressure can be regulated to give a constant test Reynolds number. Further details of the tunnel and the results of flow studies in the asymmetric adjustable nozzle are reported in reference 1.

#### Model

The geometric characteristics of the model are shown in figure 1. The missile is composed of a cylindrical body of high fineness ratio (15.5) fitted with a hemispherical nose, fixed rectangular cruciform wings, and small rectangular cruciform canard control fins. The canard fins are mounted close behind the nose and are operated in pairs, the two horizontal fins giving control in the vertical plane and the two vertical fins giving control in the horizontal plane at zero angle of bank. The missile is roll-rate stabilized by use of small flap-type rollerons at





each wing tip. Air-driven rate gyros automatically deflect the rollerons to oppose any rolling motions. The portions of these gyros which extend into the air stream at the wing tips were simulated on the present model. A photograph of the model mounted in the tunnel for testing is shown in figure 2.

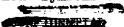
#### Measurements and Corrections

The aerodynamic forces and moments on the model were measured by means of a four-component, electrical strain-gage balance contained within the body of the model and mounted on a sting-type support. The balance was calibrated prior to the investigation by applying known forces and moments to the model; corrections to the angle of attack due to deflection of the balance and support system under load were also applied.

As observed in reference 1, small deviations of stream pressure and direction from a uniform stream exist in the Ames 6- by 6-foot wind tunnel, causing forces and moments on the model not experienced in normal flight. Most of these stream irregularities can be minimized by proper test techniques as outlined in reference 1. For the present investigation, the effects of stream irregularities were limited to the rolling moments and axial forces on the model by pitching the model in the horizontal plane of the wind tunnel. Corrections for the effects of stream angularity on the rolling-moment data are discussed in a later section concerned with the measured rolling moments; corrections to the axial forces on the model due to a longitudinal pressure gradient in the tunnel were calculated from the flow studies of reference 1. The axial forces were adjusted to correspond to zero base drag (free-stream static pressure acting at the base) by utilizing the measured difference between the model base pressure and free-stream static pressure. Preliminary tests at the start of the investigation indicated that the effects of model asymmetry were negligible.

The combined hinge moment acting on either pair of opposing canard fins was measured by means of a strain gage mounted on a cantilever-type beam contained within the body of the model. The change in angle of the fins due to load was found to be within the accuracy of measurement of the fin angle and was therefore considered negligible.

The detached bow wave induced by the blunt hemispherical nose of the model was reflected from the tunnel walls and observed, by use of a schlieren system, to pass downstream of the model; hence no corrections due to tunnel-wall interference were necessary. All forces and moments calculated from the test data have been reduced to coefficient form as defined in the section entitled "Symbols".





#### Precision

The precision of the test data has been estimated from factors known to influence the accuracy of the results such as errors in reading pressures, recording strain-gage voltages and currents, hysteresis effects in the balance, and measurement of angles. The following table lists the estimated uncertainty associated with each given quantity:

	Uncertainty
Normal-force coefficient, C <sub>N</sub> Axial-force coefficient, C <sub>X</sub>	0.005
Pitching-moment coefficient, Cm	.010
Rolling-moment coefficient, C	•0005
Hinge-moment coefficient, Ch	•005
Angle of attack, a, degrees	.lo
Angle of bank, p, degrees	.20
Angle of fin deflection, 8, degrees	.25

#### Tests

The tests were conducted at a Mach number of 1.7 and a constant Reynolds number of 1.6 million (based on the chord of the wings) through an angle-of-attack range of -5° to 15°. Two model configurations were utilized: (1) wings in line with the canard fins, and (2) wings interdigitated 45° with respect to the canard fins. The tests included angles of bank between 0° and 45° in 11.25° increments with the canard fins undeflected. At 0° angle of bank, the vertical and horizontal canard fins were deflected at angles from -5° to 15° in 5° increments. Some tests were made of different combinations of the model components which included body-alone, body-wing, and body-fin arrangements. The various combinations of the test variables are listed in table I.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present discussion is concerned only with the normal-force, pitching-moment, and rolling-moment characteristics of the complete missile for the range of test variables listed in table I; however, during the investigation, axial forces on the model as well as hinge moments on the canard control fins were measured. All data obtained are presented in table II.





#### Normal Force and Pitching Moment

Experimental-data plots of the variations of normal-force coefficient with angle of attack and pitching-moment coefficient with normalforce coefficient are presented in figures 3 and 4, respectively, for both the in-line and interdigitated configurations at various bank angles with the canard fins undeflected. It is evident that the normal-force and pitching-moment characteristics are unchanged with roll position and are not affected by interdigitating the wings with respect to the canard fins. However, the important feature to note here is that the missile exhibits stable pitching-moment characteristics which vary nearly linearly with angle of attack; that is, with the canard fins undeflected, the downwash due to the horizontal canard fins on the wings does not cause nonlinear or unstable variations of pitching moment with angle of attack. This linearity of the pitching moments is one of the advantages of the canard control arrangement if the span of the foward surfaces is kept small compared to that of the wings. For instance, the missile reported in reference 2, having the forward fins slightly larger than the rear wings, exhibited extremely nonlinear, and in some cases destablizing, pitching-moment characteristics with angle of attack.

The data of figures 3 and 4 were obtained with the horizontal canard control fins undeflected; more often of course the missile is calli upon for flight maneuvers wherein the forward fins are deflected. The normal force and pitching-moment characteristics of the missile at  $\mathfrak{I}^{\mathsf{O}}$  bank angle are presented in figures 5 and 6, respectively, for both the in-line and interdigitated configurations with various horizontal-canarú-fin deflec-It will be noted that as the angle of fin deflection increases, the normal-force and pitching-moment curves become somewhat nonlinear, the nonlinearity for the in-line configuration occurring at angles of attack near zero and that for the interdigitated configuration near the condition where balance is obtained  $(C_m = 0)$ . The test condition for which the horizontal fins are deflected and the model is at zero angle of attack corresponds to an instantaneous flight maneuver wherein the missile is undergoing an accelerated pitching motion. The test condition for which the horizontal fins are deflected to balance the missile  $(C_m = 0)$ corresponds to steady flight. For the purpose of minimizing the nonlinearities for the more usual accelerated flight condition (small angles of attack), it appears that the interdigitated configuration may be somewhat superior to the in-line configuration.

It should be noted that due to symmetry of the cruciform arrangement these data are equally applicable to the directional stability.





#### Rolling Moment

Effects of bank angle. - The variation of uncorrected rolling-moment coefficient with angle of attack at various angles of bank from 00 to 450 is presented in figure 7 for both the in-line and interdigitated configurations. It will be noted that at both 0° and 45° angle of bank there is a rolling moment on the missile which due to symmetry of the cruciform arrangements should be zero; this rolling moment is due to the flow inclination of the wind-tunnel stream in the yaw plane. In order to arrive at a true result, it is necessary to apply a correction to these data. The influence of the stream flow deviation is twofold; first, the forward and rear lifting surfaces are actually at a different angle of bank than the geometric angle and this angle of bank due to stream inclination will vary with angle of attack; second, due to stream inclination, the canard fins develop components of normal force at right angles to the plane in which the model pitches and the resulting changes in the trailing vorticity induce spurious rolling moments on the rear wings. A study of the tabulated data shows that the second effect accounts for most of the rolling moments induced by stream inclination. It was assumed that the incremental rolling moments due to stream inclination are simply superimposed on the true rolling moments. Hence, for any given angle of attack, the correction to be applied at 00 and 450 bank angles was assumed equal to the measured rolling moment at those angles, and it was assumed further that the correction varied linearly with bank angle between 0° and 45°. The corrected rolling-moment coefficients are presented in figure 8 as a function of bank angle for several angles of attack.

The criterion for a stable variation of rolling moment with angle of bank is that the rolling moment should tend to rotate the missile back to the position from which it was displaced. It is seen in figure 8 that the bank angle for maximum static stability in roll occurs at a bank angle of 45° for the in-line configuration and at a bank angle of 0° for the interdigitated configuration; or, more generally, the missile is stable in roll for either configuration when the wings are rotated 45° with respect to the planes of pitch and yaw. It is seen also that the variation of rolling-moment coefficient with angle of bank is periodic¹ (period of 90°) and that the missile would tend to roll over to a wing position of 45° bank with either configuration.

Any differences in the order of magnitude of the rolling moments between in-line and interdigitated wings are due to the geometric location of the wings in the vortex wake shed by the canard fins. For the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The periodic variation in the rolling-moment characteristics of multiplanar finned missiles with bank angle has been predicted theoretically by Maple and Synge in reference 3.



present missile, the magnitudes of the rolling moments for the in-line and interdigitated configurations are approximately equal at  $\alpha = 4^{\circ}$  and  $\alpha = 8^{\circ}$ ; however, at  $\alpha = 12^{\circ}$  the rolling moments of the interdigitated configuration are considerably less than those of the in-line configuration.

Effects of canard fin deflection .- During accelerated pitching maneuvers, the vortices shed by the horizontal canard fins are symmetrically disposed over the rear wings and cause no induced rolling moments; however, during certain portions of lateral-acceleration maneuvers wherein the missile is at an angle of attack in the vertical plane and is undergoing accelerated vawing motions in the horizontal plane, the induced effects of the vortices trailing from the deflected vertical canard fins upon the rear wings cause large rolling moments which are a function of both fin deflection and angle of attack. In figure 9, the variation of rolling-moment coefficient with angle of attack is shown for several vertical-canard-fin deflections. It will be noted that when the vertical canard fins are undeflected ( $\delta y = 0^{\circ}$ ) there is a rolling moment on the missile which, as discussed previously, is due to the wind-tunnel stream inclination. A correction consisting of the measured rolling moments at  $\delta_{xy} = 0^{\circ}$  was applied to the data for all fin deflections for the same angle of attack. The corrected results are presented in figure 10. The validity of the correction is illustrated by a comparison of the rolling moments for  $\delta_{V} = 5^{\circ}$  and  $\delta_{V} = -5^{\circ}$ .

As observed in figure 10, the maximum values of rolling moment occur at approximately 80 angle of attack for all fin deflections. At this angle of attack the vortex shed by the lower canard fin trails nearest the body juncture of the components of the cruciform lifting wings.

Of particular significance with regard to these induced rolling moments is the possibility of rolling motions of sufficient angular velocity to make significant the phase lag in the canard control servos with a consequent deterioration of the guidance properties. Hence, some method of roll control is necessary to suppress the roll rate to within acceptable limits.

As mentioned earlier, the missile of the present investigation is roll-rate stabilized by the use of flap-type rollerons at each wing tip. A small free-spinning wheel-type gyro sensitive to roll rate is mounted internally in each rolleron, and automatic deflection of the rollerons to oppose any rolling motions is obtained by utilizing the precession characteristics of the gyros. Calculations, based on linearized non-viscous theory of supersonic flow for wings and control surfaces (references 4, 5, and 6) were made of the effects of these rollerons in controlling the induced rolling motions experienced by the missile in lateral-acceleration maneuvers. The results of the calculations indicated that the rollerons were capable of restricting the induced rolling rates to within acceptable limits.



#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The foregoing experimental results have shown that the normal-force and pitching-moment characteristics of the missile are unchanged with roll position and are nearly linear with angle of attack. The results have also shown that by interdigitating the wings 45° with respect to the forward fins the nonlinearities in the pitching-moment characteristics due to deflection of the horizontal canard controls can be avoided for flight maneuvers at small angles of attack.

With regard to the rolling-moment characteristics of the missile, it was found that the variation of rolling moment with angle of bank was periodic and that the missile was statically stable in roll with the wings banked or interdigitated 45° with respect to the vertical plane of pitch. However, during lateral-acceleration maneuvers, interdigitation of the wings was not effective in avoiding the induced rolling moments due to vertical-control deflections and some type of roll-rate control is necessary. Calculations based on linearized nonviscous theory of supersonic flow indicated that the rollerons would probably limit the missile roll rate to within acceptable values.

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TABLE I .- TEST CONDITIONS

Test No.	Configuration of model	Mach No.	Reynolds No.	δ <sub>H</sub> (deg)	δ <sub>γ</sub> (deg)	ф (deg)	α (deg)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	W <sub>45</sub> BF W <sub>45</sub> BF W <sub>45</sub> BF W <sub>45</sub> BF W <sub>45</sub> BF W <sub>45</sub> BF	1.7	1.6×10°	000000000505050505000000000000000000000	000000000000000000050505050505000000	0 12.505 33.45 0 12.33.45 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-5 to 15

NOTE: Wo Wings in line with forward canard fins
W45 Wings interdigitated 45° with respect to canard fins
B Body
F Canard fins



TABLE II - TEST DATA

Test No.	c (deg)	C <sub>N</sub>	C <sub>m</sub>	c <sub>X</sub>	c <sub>lu</sub>	СЪ	Test No.	a. (deg)	C <sub>N</sub>	C <sub>m</sub>	c <sub>X</sub>	c <sub>lu</sub>	ch	Test No.	u (deg)	C <sub>N</sub>	C <sub>III</sub>	СX	$\sigma_{\mathbf{l_u}}$	C'n
1	-4.98	-0.311	0.29		0.0058		4	-5.00	-0.308	0.27				7	-5.00		0.26	0.139		
1 '	-2.96	- 186	.17	-143	.0037	~~=	1	-2.97	185	•16	.142	*00ph		1	-2.97	189	.16	.141. 142	.0038	
1 1	92	061	-06	.144				93	064	.05	.144	.0020		ļ .	93 42	066 033	.05	.142		
[ ]	41 -41	033 014	.03	.144 .144		, ,		42	034		.144 .144	.0014		i . i		•015	- 03	.143		
1 1	92	.014	01	.144				.50 .91	.011	02	145				.50 .91	.047	05	.143		
} ·	2.96	168		.140	- 0050		1	2.95	168	15	.140			N . '	2.96	.172	16	.146		
1 . (	4.99	.295	- 26	141			ļ	4.98	.294		.140				5.00	.290	24	.146	0070	l
	7.00	427		.141	0102		ĺ	7.00	.421	- 39	.140			1	7.02	.417	36	.146		
] / ]	9.03	-562	50	.141	- 0107		)	9.03	.552	49	.141	0003		1 1	9.04	-557	]48		0108	<b> </b>
1 1	11.06	.702	62	.140	0102		\	11.07	.692		.140	.0046		K '	11.06	.704	62		0121	
	13.09	.836	73	.137			ll .	13.09	.839	73	.140				13.08	.852	76	.144		
	15,13	-974	84	-135	0082		╣ .	15.14	995	85	•139	.0031		<b>[</b> ,	14.09	-927	83	-143	OL44	
2	4.99	امرد. ـ ا	.28	.140	.0067		1 5	-5.00	-,312	.27	.142	.0047		<b>l</b> 8 i	-4.99	- 311	.27	.143		
	-2.96	186	.16	.143	.0044		1	-2.97	188	.16	.143	.0036			-2.97	190	.16	.143		
1	92	064	.06	.144	.0017		ķ.	1 - 93	064	.04	.145			1	- 93	066.	.05	.143		
1	41	036	.03	.145	•0009		ļ	42	- 036	.02				Ŋ .	-,42	- 035	.02	.144	.0005	1
	-41	.011	01	.145	0003		l	49	.011		1.146			V .	.49	-014	~•02	.144		
ſ	.92	.041	03	.144				.90	.042		.146			ĺ	.91	.047	05	.143	0042	
1	2.96	.167	15	.144	00/14		ì	2.95	.166		-145				2.94 4.98	.161 .274	16 25			
<b>\</b>	4.99	.296 .429	27 39	.144 .144	- 0059	.l	1	4.98	.292 .417		1.144 1.144			ł	6.99	393	36	177	- 0129	
1	9.03	565	51	.144	0043	[		7.00	.550		143			i	9.01	.523				
	11.05	.702	63	.143				11.07	.693		142			1	11.07	.700		.140		
1 . 1	13.08	.841	75	142	0007			13.10	.842		.142	1	]	1	13.09	843	73			
} ,	15.12	.983	86	.139				15.15						1	14.73					
3	-4.99	308	.27	.141	.0067		6	-5.00	298	.25	.137	.0068	\	9	-4.99	313	.27	.145	.0053	3
1 -	-2.97	- 185	.16	.141	.0048			-2.97	183	.16		.0042	.{	п -	-2.97	-,192	.16	.146		
1 1	93	064	.05	-143			į,	92						•	93		-05	1.46		
1 5	41	034	.03	.144	.0013		·Ĭ	41	030			.0013	í	I	42	036				
1	.40	.011	01	145	0003	<b> </b>	1	, <sub>4</sub> 1						1	.49					
1	.91	.042		.145	1	<b>∤</b>	· N	91	.049				. 1	7	.90				0012	<u> </u>
1	2.96	.167		•141	0038			2.97	.172						2.95				004	
	4.98	.296		-141	0049		1	5.01				0053		u	4.99				20012	
1	7.00	.423 -559	50	.141 .141	- 0035			7.03				0065			7.00 9.03				1 - 014	
1	111.06	692		.140	.0003			11.06						1	11.07				0136	
	13.08	.836		.139	1.0012			13.08							13.11	1			7 - 015	
	15.12	.987	85	137	.0067		. [	15.12				7 - 0067	'		15.16				3019	



TABLE II - CONTINUED

Test No.	a (deg)	C <sub>B</sub>	c <sub>m</sub>	c <sub>X</sub>	σ <sub>λ</sub>	ch	Test No.	a (deg)	C <sup>M</sup>	C <sub>m</sub>	СX	C <sub>lu</sub>	c <sub>h</sub>	Test No.	a (deg)	C <sub>M</sub>	C <sub>m</sub>	cx	c, u	ch
10	-5.00	-0.314	0.27	0.138	0.0059		13	-4.91	-0.280	0.46	0.129	0.0073	0.023	16	-5.13	-0.326	0.07	0.153	0.0060	
	-2.98	193	.16	.139	.0039	~~-		-5.88	159	-34	-133	0053	009		-3.10	218		.152	0035	
Í	- 93	070	05 02	.141 .141	.0013		i !	~.83	037	.25	.137		043 052	ĺ	-1.21 70	108 077		.148 .147	.001.0	
	149	038 .010	- 02	,141	0003		]	31 .71	005 046	.18	.142		067		70	018	13 17	145	0011	
1	96	043	05	.141	0010			1.22	079	.15	143	0003			.83	.008		144	0017	
ł	2.95	367	- 16	144	0040			3.26	209	.04	.148	0035	- 109		2.87	.130	31		- 0014	
	4.98	290	27	.143	0065			5.17	337	10	.152	0066	- 139		4.90	250	42		0067	
	6.99	.422	39	.142	0080		<b>1</b> i	7.18	468	23	.154	0094	-,168		6.93	-375	53	.142	0081	
	9.02	559	- 51	140	0082		ŀ	9.19	.607	36	.154	0112	198	ļ.	8.79	.510		.139	0085	
j	11.06	705	62	139	0073			11.21	-747	49	.154	0110	226		10.82	-649	~• <u>7</u> 77	.138	0097	
1	13.10	.842	72 82	135	0076			13.24	.885	60	152	0098 0088	254		11.73	.721,	84	.137	0102	
	15.16	•991	02	.132	-,000			15.27	1.025	72	1.48	0000	279	1.7	-4.94	301	.26	.145	.0073	
111	-5.16	356	.13	.148			14	-4.76	247	-59	.125	.0082	034	*!	-2.90	181	.16	141	0044	
	-3.15	- 226		147	.0032	0.109	l " '	-2.71	128	50	.131	.0061	068		- 86					
1	-1.22	102		147	•0006	.078		65	~.007	.42	•137	.0035	102		- 35	027	.03	.152	.0015	
1	70	070	15	.147	0001	069	[	14	.015	-40	.138	.0027	110		.34	.017	02	154		] <b></b>
	.32	012		.147	0014	055		.89	.066	.36	•140	.0013	124		.65	.046	04	.152		
i	.83	.015		.146	~.0024	.046		1.41	•097	.34	.141	•0005	132		2.90	.168 .287		152		
	2.88	.136 .261		.145 .143	0055 0083	.012 020		3.44 5.44	.234 .372	.20 .05	.150 .157	0027	163 194		4.94 6.96	.207 412	24 35	.152	0067 0083	
ł	6.84	390		.142	0105	052		7.33	.505	09	.164	- 0094	-,222		8.98	. 554		.149		
	8.86		65	.140	0101	- 085		9.34	645		169	0110	249		10.99	763		.151		
ł	10.90	.666		.138	0086	116	łi	11.33	.778		.171	OLO8	-,275		13.01	.856	78	.150	0103	l l
	12.93	-799	87	•134	0076	- 146	.	13.35	.912		.172	0086	300		14.22	.931	84	.149	0104	
						- 5-		15.39		-,62	.171	0068	326		٠	-00		- 1	200	1
122	-4.98	311	.29	.142	-0058	.082	ا ء. ا	-4.61	010	72	1==		089	18	-4.90 -2.88	280 156	,46 34	,145 ,145	0080 0056	
	-2.96 92	186 061	.17	.143 .144	.0037	050 016	15	-2.56	- 210 - 095	.73 .63	.155 .159	-0092	123		- 83	- 027	.23	.146	.0030	
	- 41	033		144	•0003	009		-2. X	.013	-55	160	1700. H400.	155		33	.005	.20	150	.0030	
J	41	014	01	144	0011	004	J J	.oi	.038	.54	.161	0035	163	l J	.70	.062	.14	.152	.000.0	
1	.92	, Olivi		.144	0020	-,012		1.05	.087	-52	.163	.0021	178		1.21	.094	,12	152	0001	
1	2.96	.168	14	.140	~.0050	046		1.56	.112	•50	.164	0014	186		3.10	.213	.02	.162	0028	
	4.99	295	26	.141	0079	079		3.59	-250	•35	.170	0026	215	1	5.14	322	05		0060	
	7.00		~-39	.141	0102	110		5.57	397	,17	.177	0060	244		7.16	•446 E01	-,16		0080	
	9.03	.562 .702		.141 .140	01.07	-,141 -,171	ļ j	7.46 9.46	.536 .673	14	.183 .187	0093	270 296		9.17 11.16	591 737	,31 ,48	.168 .164	0085 0093	l I
	13.09	. 102 .836		137	0098	- 199		11.45	.810	- 30	.189	0115 0117	321		13.17	.893				
1	15.13		84		0082	227	1 1	13.46	.940	43	.190	0117	344		15.20		-,77		0096	
1		'´'	'			'		13.97	.977	46	.189	0101	- 352				·''			. [

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Test No.	a. (deg)	C <sub>N</sub>	C <sub>m</sub>	cX	c <sub>lu</sub>	с <sub>ь</sub>	Test No.	a (deg)	C.W	Cm.	cX	$c_{l_{\mathbf{u}}}$	c <sub>h</sub>	Test No.	a. (deg)	cN	c <sub>m</sub>	c <sub>X</sub>	c <sub>lu</sub>	$c_{ m h}$
20	-4.74 -2.76 15 .87 1.38 3.43 5.47 7.432 11.30 13.30 15.32 -4.53 -2.53 .01 1.53 5.64 7.64 -1.53 5.64 -1.53 -1.55 6.62 -1.55 6.62 -1.55 -1	.380 .490 .638	- 05 - 25	.158 .160 .166 .168 .176 .181 .188 .200	0.0087 .0064 .0030 .0030 .0030 .0059 .0059 .0096 .0096 .0036 .0036 .0036 .0036 .0036 .0036 .0036		22	2,93 4,93 6,92 8,92 10,91			0.139 .144 .144 .144 .144 .144 .144 .144 .14	0073 0076 0048 0022	032 032 032 032 031 031	25	-4.62 -2.62 62 12 .88 1.38 5.38 5.38 7.37 9.34 11.329 15.29 -5.00 -1.00 3.00 5.00 7.00 9.00 11.00 9.00 13.00			\$9\$\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	0.0228 .0038 .0007004600750177025102340002 .00960157010100350019 .0012 .0029 .0096 .0162 .0184 .0186	
21	13.40 15.40 -5.34 -3.34 -1.84 -1.84 -1.65 2.65 4.64 6.63 10.64 12.63			.207 .143 .146 .148 .149 .149 .149 .149 .150 .149	0098 0114 0038 0018 .0019 .0119 .0180 .0237 .0232 .0188 .0150	0.089 .088 .089 .090 .090 .090 .092 .094 .096 .098		12.91 14.91 -4.78 -2.78 -2.78 -2.26 .72 1.22 3.22 5.21 9.19 11.07 13.00 15.06			.145 .145 .141 .140 .141 .142 .143 .144 .146 .147 .147	_	094 093 092 092 093 093 093 093	27	15.00 -5.00 -3.00 -1.00 50 1.00 3.00 7.00 9.00 11.00 15.00			.144 .152 .153 .153 .155 .155 .155 .150 .140 .145 .141	.0179 .0140 0050 0016 0012 0003 .0024 .0047 .0057 .0057 .0072 .0084 .0081	



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TABLE II.- CONTINUED

Test	'α	Δ		G	σ.	~	Test	B		٦	C .	<u> </u>		Test	O.	C	C	C	0-	
No.	(deg)	CN	Cm	CX	C <sub>lu</sub>	Ch	No.	(deg)	C <sup>M</sup>	C <sub>ma</sub>	cX	c,	c <sub>h</sub>	No.	(deg)	C <sup>M</sup>	C <sup>m</sup>	C <sub>X</sub>	c <sub>lu</sub>	c <sub>h</sub>
28	-5.00			0.154	0.0061		31	-5.11	-0.030	-0.08	.085	.0002		34	-5.53	-0.133	-0.45	0.085	0.0008	0.150
i	-3.00			•155	.0037		5-	-3.06	016	05	.084	.0002			-3.39	097	34	.090	.0005	.117
	-1.00			.155	.0002			-1.02	005	02	.084	.0002		] .	-1.25	- 061	22	.091	+000	.082
	50			155	0003 001 <i>6</i>			51	003	01	.084	.0002			-•72 •34	- 053 - 036	20 14	.092	.0004	•074 •057
	.50 1.00			.156 .156	0022		į į	.51	.001	0	.084 .084	•0001		İ	.88	028	11	.094	.0003	.048
	3.00			,153	0052			1.01 3.05	.003 .014	.01 .05	084	~.0001			3.03	011	.02	.095	.0004	
	5.00			.151	0075		l	5.10	.028	80	.084	0002			5.17	.048	.14	.093	.0003	028
	7.00			.148	0073			7.15	047	.11	.087				7.32	.088	.25	•090		
l l	9.00			.146	0065			9.21	.071	-15	.082	0003		İ	9.47	.130	-37	-087		097
	11.00			.144	0037			11.28	.098	.20	.080		~~~		11.64 13.80	.180 .234	.50 .62	.084 .080		131 163
	13.00 15.00			.142 .142	.0001 .0017		١,	13.37	.131	.26	.080	0003		1	15.99	302	.77		0003	
	15.00			• 145	•our!			15.49	.176	•34	.079	~.0005		l	ナン・ファ	-502	'11	.010	-:000,5	-•+53
29	-5.00			.147	•0168		32	-4.92	275	.50	•133	.0028		35	-5.35	090	30	.086		
	-3.00			.149	.0102			-2.92	- 167	.31	.135	.001.8			-3.21	054	18	.088	.0003	.056
	-1.00			.154	.0023			91	059	.11	.137	•0009			-1.08	019	07	.092	•0002	
1 1	50			156	.0005			<del>!</del> 10	031	.06	.1.38	0007			54	010 008	04	.093	.0001	
	.50 1.00			157 157	0027 0044			-40	•010	02	.138	-0002		ń	.52 1.06	.017	.05	.093	.0001	
	3.00			153	0119			.90 2.93	.036 .149	07 27	.137 .135	0001 0009			3.20	.053	17	.092		
	5.00			.151	- 0189			4.93	261	48	134				5.35	.091	.29	.091		
	7.00			.148	0192		1	6.92	.272	67		0029			7.49	.129	41	.090		
	9.00			.146	-,01.72		1	8.91	483	87		0039			9.64	.173	-53		0006	
	17.00			144	0115			-							11.79	.218	.64	087		
	13.00			.146	0024		دد ا	-#.86	275	-51	.134	.0036			13.94 16.12	.270	.76 .89		0008 0006	
	15.00			-143	-0019			-2.92	162	.30	.136	.0025			10.12	•332	.09	.003	000	
30	-5.00			.161	.0232			- 97	053	.10 .05	.139 .140	.0017		36	-5.18	048	15	.089	.0004	.033
"	-3.00			.163	0157			49   .49	027 .012	03	138	0010		~	-3.04	-,Q12	04	.093		
	-1.00			,169	•00/14			98	040	08	138	.0009			89	.028	.09	095	.0001	
	50			171	0016			2.92	.148	28	.136	0002			36	.035	.12	.096	0	051
i i	.50			.173	0038		ļ.	4.86	.260	,49	135	0013			.70	.051	-17	.096	0	067
	1.00			.173	0070			6.79	.376	69	.135	0028			1.24	.060	.21	096	0	077
	3.00			.171	0185 0271			8.72	1492	<b>9</b> 0	.132	0043		ll .	3.38 5.52	.096 .134	.32 .44	096		112
	5.00 7.00			.170 .168	0291				1	!	1	1	1		7.66	.171	-55	.095		
	9.00			.165	0266			[							9.81	.212	.67	.095		
	11.00			163	0173								1	H	11.95	.256	.78		0004	
	13.00			161	0031						]		1	H	14.09	.305	.89	بلوه.	0006	270
L	15.00			159	•0055	ннн	L	L							16.26	364		.093	0006	297

TABLE II.- CONCLUDED

Test No.	α (deg)	C <sub>N</sub>	C <sub>m</sub>	c <sub>X</sub>	c <sub>lu</sub>	c <sub>h</sub>	Test	α (deg)	C <sub>N</sub>	C <sub>III</sub>	C <sub>X</sub>	c <sub>lu</sub>	$c_{ m h}$
37	-5.01 -2.86 72 19 .87 1.41 3.55 5.68 7.82 9.95 12.08 14.22	.073 .088 .097 .134 .171 .207 .243	.12 .24 .27 .32 .35 .47 .57 .68 .79	.099 .100 .100 .100 .101 .101	0 0001 0002 0004 0006 0006 0005	290		-4.85 -2.71 58 05 1.54 3.67 5.80 7.92 10.05 12.17	.067 .099 .107 .121 .130 .166 .201 .235	0.14 .26 .37 .40 .45 .48 .57 .68 .78 .88		.0002 0 0001 0002 0003 0003	-0.088 123 156 166 180 190 222 252 280 309 336

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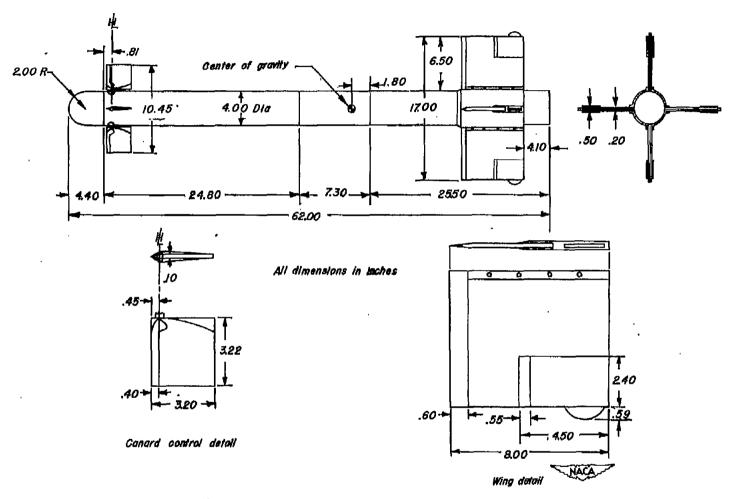


Figure 1.- Geometric characteristics of the model.



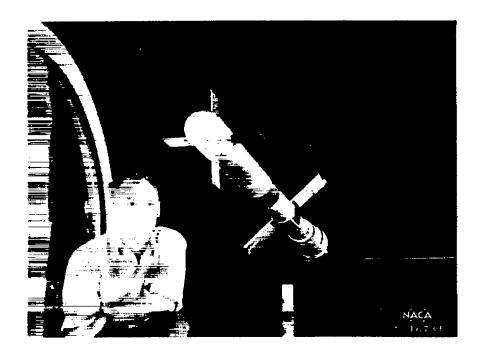
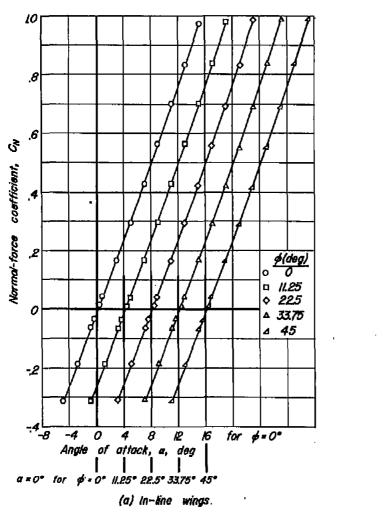


Figure 2.— Photograph of the model mounted in the Ames 6— by 6—foot supersonic wind tunnel.



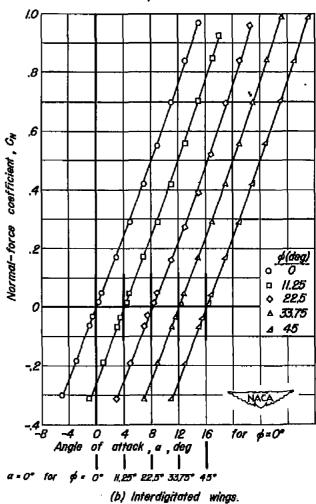


Figure 3.- Variation of normal-force coefficient with angle of attack at various angles of bank, M=1.7,  $\delta_{\nu}=0^{\circ}$ ,  $\delta_{\mu}=0^{\circ}$ .

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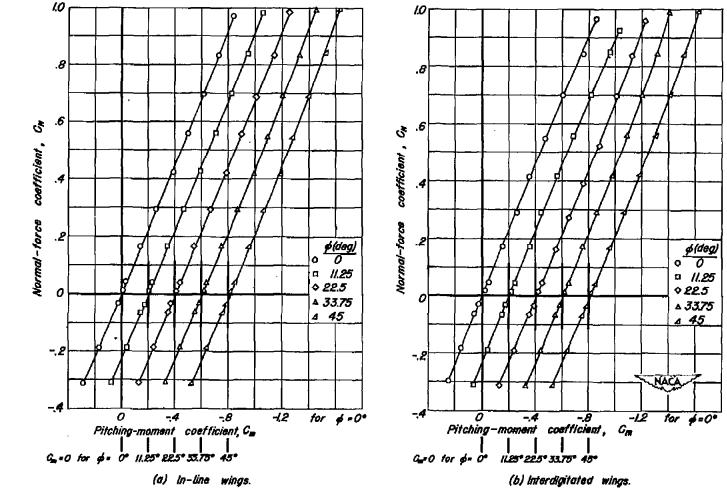


Figure 4.- Variation of normal-force coefficient with pitching-moment coefficient at various angles of bank, M=1.7,  $\delta_y=0^{\circ}$ ,  $\delta_y=0^{\circ}$ .

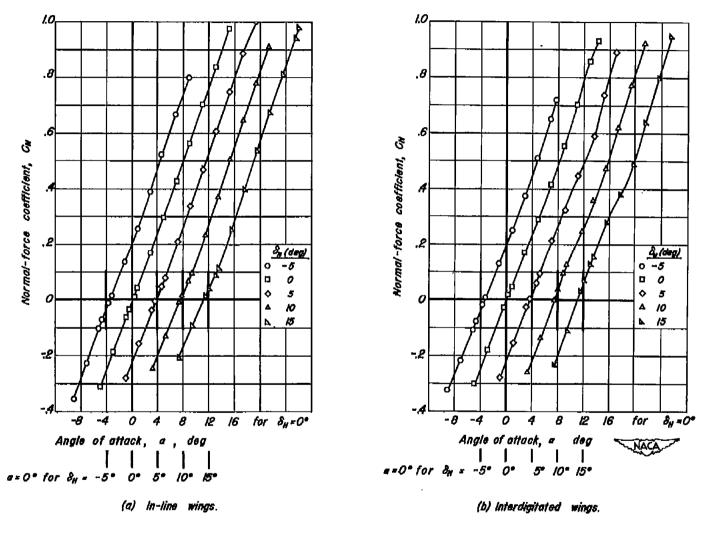


Figure 5.- Variation of normal-force coefficient with angle of attack at various horizontal-canard-fin deflections,

M=1.7, p=0.

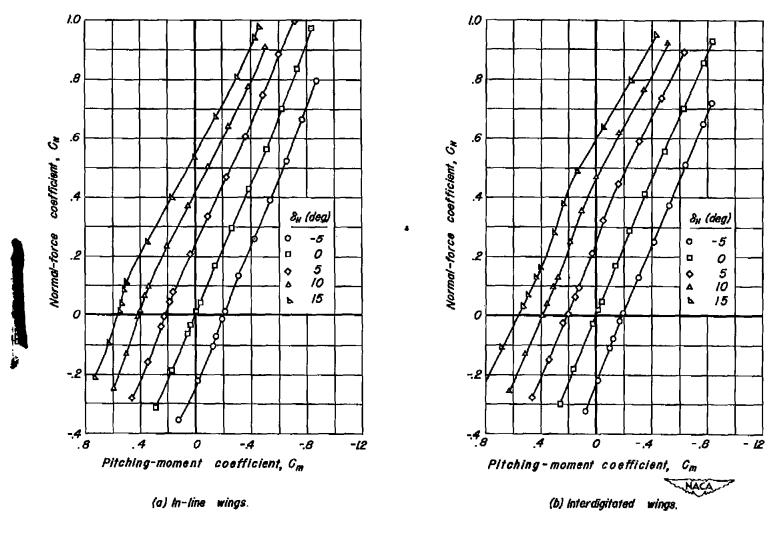


Figure 6.- Variation of normal-force coefficient with pitching-moment coefficient at various horizontal-canordfin deflections, M = 1.7 , p=0°.

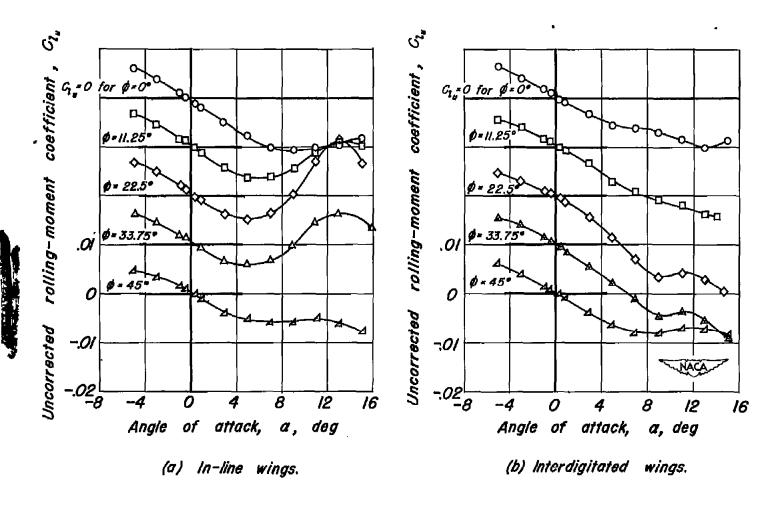


Figure 7.- Variation of uncorrected rolling-moment coefficient with angle of attack at various angles of bank,  $M=1.7, \delta_V=0^\circ$ ,  $\delta_H=0^\circ$ .

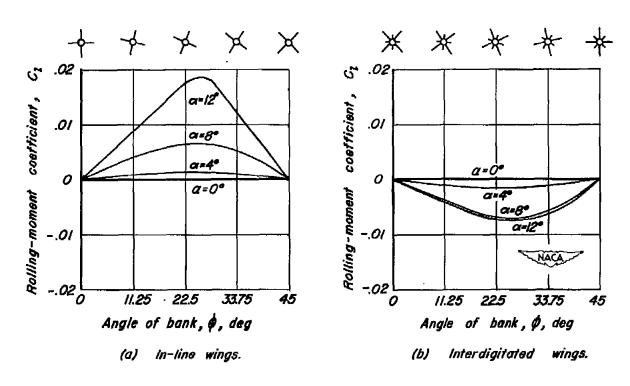
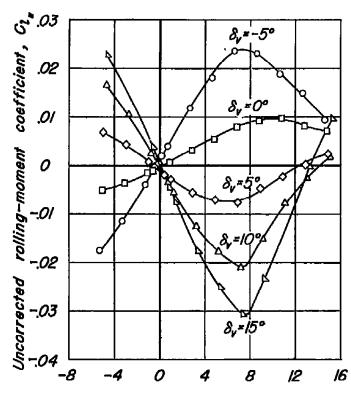
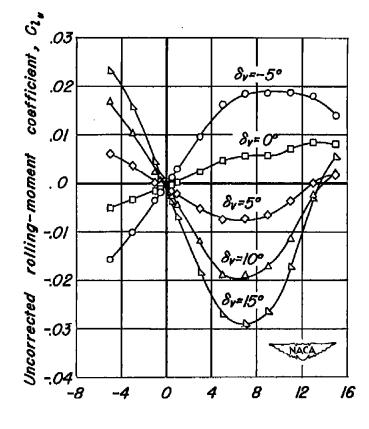


Figure 8. – Variation of rolling-moment coefficient with angle of bank at various angles of attack, M=1.7,  $\delta_{ij}=0^{\circ}$ ,  $\delta_{ij}=0^{\circ}$ .



Contactions of



Angle of attack, a, deg
(a) In-line wings.

Angle of attack, a, deg (b) Interdigitated wings.

Figure 9.— Variation of uncorrected rolling-moment coefficient with angle of attack for various vertical—canard—fin deflections,  $M=1.7, \delta_H=0^\circ$ ,  $\phi=0^\circ$ .

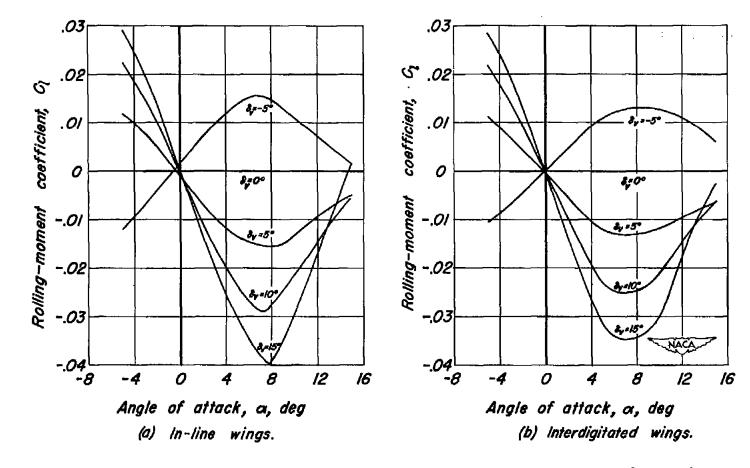


Figure 10.— Variation of rolling-moment coefficient with angle of attack for various vertical—canard—fin deflections,  $M = 1.7, \delta_H = 0^\circ$ ,  $\phi = 0^\circ$ .

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